

**RULES
OF
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
FAMILY ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

**CHAPTER 1240-1-47
NON-FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
FAMILIES FIRST PROGRAM**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1240-1-47-.01	Non-Financial Eligibility Requirements	1240-1-47-.15	School Attendance
1240-1-47-.02	Residence	1240-1-47-.16	Personal Responsibility Plan
1240-1-47-.03	Temporary Absences	1240-1-47-.17	Immunizations and Health Checks for Minor Children
1240-1-47-.04	Termination of Residence		
1240-1-47-.05	Reporting Addresses	1240-1-47-.18	Relationship Requirements
1240-1-47-.06	Basic Eligibility Requirements	1240-1-47-.19	Evidence Regarding Relationship
1240-1-47-.07	Verification of US Citizenship	1240-1-47-.20	Living in the Relative's Home
1240-1-47-.08	Method of Verification of US Citizenship	1240-1-47-.21	Eligibility of Maternity Home Residents
1240-1-47-.09	Promptness of Case Action - Questionable Citizenship	1240-1-47-.22	Individuals Not Eligible to Receive Families First
		1240-1-47-.23	Deprivation of Parental Support/Care
1240-1-47-.10	Eligible Aliens	1240-1-47-.24	Death of a Parent
1240-1-47-.11	Ineligible Aliens	1240-1-47-.25	Incapacity of a Parent
1240-1-47-.12	Verification of Alien Status	1240-1-47-.26	Absence of a Parent
1240-1-47-.13	Social Security Enumeration Requirements	1240-1-47-.27	Unemployment of a Parent
1240-1-47-.14	Age Requirements		

1240-1-47-.01 NON-FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS. Every applicant and recipient of Families First must meet certain technical eligibility requirements other than financial eligibility.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Chapter 950 (1996), Section 1115 of the Social Security Act, and 45 CFR 233.10. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.02 RESIDENCE.

- (1) As a condition of eligibility to receive benefits, an AG must reside in Tennessee. The Families First application is to be filed in the county of residence for processing purposes.
- (2) No individual may receive benefits as a member of more than one assistance group or in more than one county or state within the same month. There is no durational residence requirement for Families First.
 - (a) Definition of a Resident
 1. For the purpose of the Families First Program, a resident is defined as one who:
 - (i) Is living in the state (or county) voluntarily with the intention of making his/her home here and not for a temporary purpose. A child is a resident of the state (or county) in which he/she is living other than on a temporary basis. (Persons in the state or county for visits or vacations are not residents.); or
 - (ii) Is living, at the time of application, in the state (or county), not receiving benefits from another locality, and who entered the state (or county) with a job commitment or to seek employment. For this purpose, a child is a resident of the state (or county) where the caretaker is a resident.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.40. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.03 TEMPORARY ABSENCES. Temporary absences from the state (or county), with subsequent returns to the state or intent to return once the purpose of the absence has been accomplished, do not terminate residence. Residence is retained until abandoned. A decision to continue assistance to a recipient out of state will be based on two factors:

- (1) Whether it can be established that he/she is actually maintaining any identifiable living arrangement in Tennessee and he/she has plans to return to Tennessee; and
- (2) Whether he/she has applied for or is receiving assistance in the state where he/she presently is. If it cannot be established that the recipient is maintaining a home in Tennessee or it is established that he/she has applied for or is receiving assistance in the state where he/she is, it will be assumed that he/she intends to remain out of Tennessee and assistance from this state will be discontinued. If he/she does not return to Tennessee within 3 months, Families First will be discontinued.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.40.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.04 TERMINATION OF RESIDENCE.

- (1) When a Families First recipient notifies the department (or it is learned that he/she is moving out of state, payments must be terminated promptly within current fiscal and notice constraints. If a recipient is moving to another county within the state, the case is to be transferred to the new county.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.40.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.05 REPORTING ADDRESSES. An applicant/recipient may have both a physical address and a mailing address. If the two are different, both addresses will be required. A mailing address only, such as post office box, general delivery, or a rural route, will not be sufficient as it does not indicate that the AG resides in the county. If the address is a rural route, information must be given to identify the exact location of the home.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.40.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.06 BASIC ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) As a condition of eligibility to receive Families First benefits, an individual must be either:
 - (a) A citizen of the United States; or
 - (b) An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law as described in Section 1240-1-47-.12.
 1. The United States is defined as the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, nationals from American Samoa or Swain's Island are considered US citizens for eligibility purposes.
 2. An ineligible alien will be excluded from the Families First assistance group, but may receive a grant for children in his/her care if they are eligible.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.07 VERIFICATION OF US CITIZENSHIP. An applicant's statement that he/she and members of the AG are US citizens must be affirmed by signature on the Department's Application or Review of Eligibility (HS-0169). Each adult member of the AG is required to sign the form.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.08 METHOD OF VERIFICATION OF US CITIZENSHIP. Acceptable forms of verification of citizenship include birth certificates, religious records, voter registration cards, certificates of citizenship or naturalization provided by INS, such as Identification Cards for use of Resident Citizens in the US (INS Form 1-179 or INS Form 1-197) or US passports. If the above forms of verification cannot be obtained and the person can provide a reasonable explanation as to why verification is not available, a signed statement will be accepted from someone who is a US citizen which declares, under penalty of perjury, that the member in question is a US citizen. The signed statement shall contain a warning of the penalties for helping someone commit fraud.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.09 PROMPTNESS OF CASE ACTION - QUESTIONABLE CITIZENSHIP.

- (1) When there is a question as to whether a member of an AG is in fact a US citizen, prompt action is to be taken on the application as follows: the person whose US citizenship cannot be verified within the promptness standard will be excluded from the AG. The income and resources of the excluded individual will not be taken into consideration in determining eligibility or the amount of payment for the remaining members unless the excluded member is a parent, spouse of an AG member or stepparent living in the home. Determination of eligibility and authorization of payment will not be denied or delayed pending determination of citizenship of the individual in question. When it is subsequently verified that the person is a US citizen he/she may be added to the assistance group (no new application required). Payments retroactive to the date of application (but not prior to 10/1/94) may be made if all other eligibility requirements were met at that time.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.10 ELIGIBLE ALIENS.

- (1) General Requirements. In addition to US Citizens, certain aliens who are otherwise eligible are eligible to receive Families First benefits. The alien status of each individual in the AG listed on the application as an alien is to be determined prior to certification/approval. INS documents presented or secured by the applicant/recipient shall be the primary source of verification of alien status. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system must be used to validate the alien's documents and status.
- (2) Description Of Eligible Aliens.
 - (a) Citizens and eligible aliens. The Department shall prohibit participation in the program by any person who is not a resident of the United States and one of the following:
 1. A United States citizen; or
 2. An alien that, under federal laws and regulations, is permitted to receive Families First benefits funded by federal TANF dollars. These eligible aliens may include, but are not necessarily limited to, certain individuals lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.10, continued)

- (3) Aliens who apply for Families First for the first time must have the income and resources of their sponsor considered in determining their eligibility for assistance. The income and resources of the sponsor shall be considered for a period of three years after the alien's entry into the United States. A sponsor is a person who signed an affidavit or other statement accepted by INS as an agreement to support an alien as a condition of the alien's admission for permanent residence in the United States. The alien is responsible for obtaining the cooperation of his/her sponsor and for providing the information necessary to determine the alien's eligibility. This will include material provided in support of the alien's immigration application. Failure to obtain the sponsor's cooperation or to supply the information will result in denial/closure of the application/case. Aliens who are exempted from this provision are aliens who were: paroled into the United States as refugee; granted political asylum by the Attorney General; admitted as Cuban or Haitian entrants; admitted under Section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act prior to April 1, 1980; admitted under Section 207(c) of the Act after March 31, 1980; alien children of sponsors or of sponsor's spouse; or recipients of AFDC prior to October 1, 1981 or a former AFDC or Families First recipient who reappplies in the future. Any alien under the sponsorship of a public or private agency/organization is not eligible to receive Families First within three years of entry into the Country unless it is proven (and documented) that the agency is unable to meet their sponsorship obligations to the alien. (This may mean that the agency is no longer in existence.) The alien is required to submit documentary evidence as is available to facilitate this determination. Exception: An alien granted permanent resident status through the legalization process is ineligible for a five year period beginning with the date on which she/he was granted temporary resident status.
- (a) Establishing Income and Resource Amounts. The following steps are necessary in establishing the amount of income and resources which shall be deemed from the sponsor to the alien, whether or not these are actually available to the alien.
1. Income
 - (i) Determine the gross earned and unearned income of the sponsor and the sponsor's spouse (the latter's income will be considered even if the marriage occurred after the affidavit of support was executed). If the sponsor and/or spouse receive Families First or SSI, no income is to be considered available to the alien.
 - (ii) Deduct from the gross earned income (wages, salaries or net earnings from self employment) 20% of the total of such amounts or \$175.00, whichever is less.
 - (iii) Deduct the standard of need for the number of individuals living with the sponsor who are claimed by the sponsor and/or the sponsor's spouse as dependents for federal personal income tax liability.
 - (iv) Deduct the amount the sponsor and/or his/her spouse pays to individuals outside the home who are claimed as dependents for federal income tax purposes.
 - (v) Deduct any amount paid by the sponsor and/or his/her spouse for child support or alimony to individuals living outside the home.
 - (vi) The remaining income shall be considered as unearned income to the alien and shall be added to the alien's own income in determining eligibility for assistance.
 - (vii) Follow Families First budgeting procedures beginning with the Gross Income Standard test.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.10, continued)

2. Resources. The provision of considering the income and resources of the sponsor as available to the alien is not waived even though the sponsor may have revoked his/her sponsorship agreement. In those situations where the sponsor has absconded and his/her whereabouts is unknown, the alien(s) would not be eligible for assistance for the period of time for which the sponsor is liable for support, as need could not be established. Income and resources which are deemed to a sponsored alien shall not be considered available to unsponsored members of the alien's family except to the extent the income and resources are actually available. Unsponsored members are not ineligible simply because a sponsored member fails to provide information regarding his/her sponsor. The following are steps to be taken in determining the amount of resources to be deemed from the sponsor to the alien:
 - (i) Determine the amount of countable resources of the sponsor and the sponsor's spouse as though the sponsor was applying for Families First.
 - (ii) Deduct \$1500.00 from the total countable resources.
 - (iii) The balance of the resources shall be considered available to the alien and added to the alien's own countable resources in determining eligibility.
- (b) Multiple Sponsorship. When it is determined that an individual has agreed to sponsor multiple families, the amount to be deemed to the eligible families shall be divided equally among the families who are applying for assistance. If only one family applies for Families First, then the total amount of the sponsor's liability (income and resources) shall be applied to the family so applying.
- (c) Liability for overpayments. Both the sponsor of the alien and the alien shall be jointly and severally liable for any overpayment made to such alien during the three year period following the alien's entry into the United States, if such overpayment was due to the sponsor's failure to provide correct information except where it can be established that the sponsor was without fault or where good cause for failure to provide such information can be established. The same procedure for handling overpayments shall be applicable to aliens as for any other Families First recipient.
- (d) Establishing Good Cause. Good cause for failure of the sponsor to provide correct information to the Department includes the following:
 1. The Department fails to request information regarding the sponsor's income and resources.
 2. The sponsor has had no direct contact with the Department concerning his/her income and resources and he/she is unaware of the information provided by the sponsored alien.
 3. Social and/or language barriers preclude the sponsor's understanding and ability to provide the correct information.
 4. Other unusual circumstances exist which indicate the failure to provide correct information is beyond the sponsor's control.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, 71-3-154, 71-3-158, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, 42 USCA §1315(a), and 45 CFR 233.50 and 233.51. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997. Amendment filed December 19, 2003; effective March 3, 2004.

1240-1-47-.11 INELIGIBLE ALIENS. All aliens other than those listed in 1240-1-47-.10(2)(a) are ineligible for Families First benefits.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50 and 233.51.

Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.12 VERIFICATION OF ALIEN STATUS. Verification of alien status must be by the applicant prior to approval.

- (1) Required Verification of Alien Status. Aliens identified in 1240-1-47-10(2) have been lawfully admitted to the US and are therefore eligible for benefits on this basis. They must also meet other eligibility requirements. These aliens will be able to present (or obtain) one of the following types of verification of their status:
 - (a) Immigration and Nationality Services (INS) Form I-151 or I-551 - Alien Registration Receipt Card or the Re-Entry Permit, a passport booklet for lawful permanent resident aliens.
 - (b) If an INS Form I-94 is annotated with the letter (A) through (L), this is verification that the alien does not meet citizenship requirements for Families First purposes and is ineligible for benefits. If, however, the alien can present other documentation from INS that he does meet requirements, this will be acceptable. INS Form I-94, Arrival Departure Record, which will be acceptable only if annotated with:
 1. Section 212(d)(5) or 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or an (S) indicating Haitian Nationals; or
 2. One of the following terms and a combination of the following terms:
 - (i) Refugee;
 - (ii) Parolee or paroled;
 - (iii) Conditional entry or entrant; or
 - (iv) Asylum.
 - (c) There may be considerable delay (because of methods of issuance) in the receipt of Form I-551 by an alien recently admitted to the US. Passport booklets stamped with the annotation Processed for I-551, Temporary Evidence of Lawful Admission for Permanent Residence will be acceptable verification of eligible alien status.
 - (d) Unless an Iranian has documentation of status as listed in 1240-1-3-.12(2)(a), (regardless of date of entry to the US) he is not eligible for Families First.
 - (e) Temporary Resident Card, Form I-688, means that an amnesty alien has been approved for temporary residence. If the form is coded to show the alien was admitted under Section 245A, the alien is not eligible. If the form is coded to show the alien was admitted under Section 210, the alien is eligible until the expiration date stated on the face of the document.

Forms such as I-688A, Employment Authorization Card or Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and I-689 show that an alien has applied for admission. They are not acceptable documents to show that a person has been admitted under an eligible section. In addition, Form I-181-B cannot be used as acceptable verification.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.12, continued)

- (f) If the INS Form I-94 does not bear any of the above annotations, the alien may state the reason and submit other conclusive verification, such as a notice, letter or identification card that establishes that the alien has been admitted for permanent residence as a legal alien.
- (2) Need For Documentation. If the INS Form I-94 does not bear any of the above annotations, the alien may state the reason and submit other conclusive verification, such as a notice, letter or identification card that establishes that the alien has been admitted for permanent residence as a legal alien. Other evidence of eligible status includes:
 - (a) Verification of the client's classification under Section 101(a)(15), 101(a)(20), 207, 208, 212(d)(5), 243, 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or
 - (b) Form G-641 (Application for Verification of Information from Immigration and Naturalization Service Records) when it is properly annotated at the bottom by an INS representative that the alien was admitted lawfully for permanent residence or paroled for humanitarian reasons; or
 - (c) A court order stating that deportation has been withheld pursuant to section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - (d) The client may contact INS or otherwise obtain the necessary verification. If the AG does not wish to contact INS, give the AG the option of withdrawing the application or participating without the ineligible alien. If the client wishes and signs a written consent, the worker will contact INS to obtain clarification of the alien's status.
- (3) Inability to Obtain INS Documentation. If an alien is unable to provide any INS document at all, then the worker has no responsibility to contact INS on the alien's behalf. If the proper INS documentation is not available, the alien may state the reason and submit other conclusive verification. The worker shall accept other forms of documentation or corroboration from INS that the alien is classified pursuant to Sections 101(a)(15), 101(a)(7), 212(d)(5), 243 or 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or other conclusive evidence such as a court order stating that deportation has been withheld pursuant to Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
 - (a) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) System Procedures. The SAVE System is the process of verifying the alien's immigration status by validating the alien's INS documents through the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).
 - 1. Benefits may not be denied or reduced pending verification of an alien's documentary evidence through SAVE.
 - 2. One of the following SAVE verification procedures must be used to establish an alien's status.
 - (i) Primary Verification. By telephone, using the INS' Alien Systematic Verification Index (ASVI) data base as the primary verification method.
 - (ii) Secondary Verification. Complete INS Form G-845 for each applicant who is not a US citizen and submit to INS.
- (4) Certification/Approval of Remaining AG Members. Aliens who do not meet requirements as specified will be excluded from the Families First budget and grant. Their income and resources will not be taken into consideration in the determination of eligibility/payment for assistance group members unless the alien is a legally responsible relative of the AG member(s). In the case of an ineligible alien parent, income is deemed to the eligible dependent child using the stepparent deeming formula. If the alien subsequently presents acceptable verification of alien status which results in his/her meeting

(Rule 1240-1-47-.12, continued)

eligibility requirements, he/she will be added to the AG (and his/her income and resources taken into consideration) effective the date verification is received in the county office. (No new application is required). Payment may be made retroactive to the date of application (but not prior to 10/1/94) if all other eligibility requirements were met as of that date.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, 71-3-154(l), Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.50.

Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997. Amendment filed July 5, 2002; effective September 18, 2002.

1240-1-47-.13 SOCIAL SECURITY ENUMERATION REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Enumeration is the procedure by which the Social Security Administration (SSA), in cooperation with the Department, assigns and/or verifies social security numbers (SSN) for Families First applicants/recipients.

The SSN will be used by the Department only in the administration of the Family Assistance Program.

- (2) As a condition of eligibility to receive Families First each applicant/recipient must:
 - (a) Furnish to the Department a Social Security Account Number (SSN) or numbers if more than one has been issued; or
 - (b) If an individual's account number is unknown or one has not been issued to him, application for an SSN must be filed;
 - (c) The Social Security Administration will not accept an application for a social security number for an unborn child. Such application can be submitted only after the child is born.
- (3) This eligibility requirement applies to the grantee relative, caretaker, second parent, and each child in the Families First AG. A person who does not furnish or apply for a Social Security Number is not eligible to receive Families First. If an otherwise eligible A/R does furnish or apply for an SSN he/she may be approved for Families First benefits.
- (4) Informing Requirement.
 - (a) Federal law and regulations require that each applicant or recipient be advised of the regulation requiring that he/she furnish a Social Security Number to this Department and how the number is to be used.
 - (b) If, after an explanation is given, individual(s) who are required to furnish or apply for a Social Security Number refuse to do so, they shall be excluded from the Families First AG .

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 205.52.

Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.14 AGE REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) To be eligible for Families First a child must be under 18 years of age or age 18, but less than 19 if a full-time student in a secondary school or the equivalent level of vocational or technical training and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching age 19. Payment may be made for an otherwise eligible child for the month in which he/she attains age 18 years.
- (2) There is no eligibility requirement regarding the age of the caretaker, grantee relative, or second parent.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.14, continued)

(3) Attainment of Specific Age.

- (a) For Families First eligibility purposes a person is considered to have attained a certain age on the anniversary of his/her birth.
- (b) The age of a Families First child must be proven to fall within the age limit given in the preceding paragraph prior to approval or continuation of benefits.
- (c) Adults. There is no requirement that the age of the grantee relative, second parent, caretaker, legal guardian or conservator be proved.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, 71-3-154(h)(2)(B), Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.39. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997. Amendment filed July 5, 2002; effective September 18, 2002.

1240-1-47-.15 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

- (1) All school age children are required to attend school, including kindergarten, where available, unless good cause is established for non-attendance.
 - (a) The Department of Human Services will accept the school's determination as to whether the child is in attendance or truant.
 - (b) A home schooling program which is recognized by the county/city Board of Education will be acceptable in meeting the school attendance requirement for a school age child; however, a parent/caretaker relative who is home-schooling his/her children will not be exempt from the Families First Employment and Training participation requirement.
 - (c) Failure to comply with the school attendance requirement will result in a 20 percent reduction in the assistance group's cash payment. The assistance group will continue to be eligible for Medicaid/TennCare.
 - 1. The penalty will be assessed whenever the child is truant unless it is determined that there was good cause for failure of the child to attend school.
 - 2. Good cause for non-attendance includes a verified illness that prohibits attendance, suspension from school with reentry forbidden and no alternative school available, removal of the child from the school by the courts, and other verified situations which prevent the child from attending.
 - 3. The school attendance requirement applies to all assistance groups, whether or not the caretaker is included in the AG.
 - (i) This requirement extends to all minors in the AG, including married minors and minor parents.
 - 4. Compliance with the requirement following a period of non-compliance will result in the reinstatement of the 20 percent effective the next calendar month.
 - 5. The maximum penalty that can be assessed against an AG for failure to comply with the school attendance requirement is 20 percent, even if more than one child is truant.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.15, continued)

- (2) An unmarried minor parent whose youngest child in his/her care is at least 16 weeks of age, who has not completed high school or its equivalent, must, as a condition of eligibility, participate in educational activities directed toward the attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent or in any alternative educational or training program that has been approved by the state.
 - (a) No payment will be made to an individual who fails to participate without good cause.
 1. The sanction specified in subparagraph (a) above will only be imposed after completion of all steps outlined in Section 1240-1-49-.04, Failure to Comply, Conciliation, Good Cause, and Sanctions, for the Families First Employment and Training program.
 - (b) The children of a non-compliant minor parent remain eligible for benefits whether or not their parent complies. A protective payee will be named, if possible.
- (3) Reserved for future use.
- (4) Earned Income Exclusions/Disregards for Student Child Recipients.
 - (a) Exclusion of Earnings for a Full-Time Student. Earnings of a child recipient who is a full-time student are excluded for the gross income standard test and grant computations up to six months each calendar year. An additional exclusion for purposes of the GIS test may be applied to earnings from JTPA employment for up to six months each calendar year.
 - (b) Disregard of Earnings for a Full-Time Student or a Part-Time Student not Employed Full-Time.
 1. If a child's gross earnings are within the gross income standard, the earnings of a child recipient who is a full-time student or a part-time student not employed full-time are disregarded.
 2. For a part-time student employed full-time, or for a child recipient without student status, the applicable earned income disregards (\$150, child/dependent care) are applied.
 3. For purposes of applying these exclusions/disregards, a student is a child recipient attending school, college, university, or a course in vocational or technical training designed to prepare him/her for gainful employment and includes participation in the Job Corps Program under JTPA.
- (5) The caretaker/parent is required to report any change in a child's school attendance (e.g., a child drops out of school).
- (6) A student retains student status during official school vacations and breaks if he/she met requirements prior to the vacation/break and intends to return to school after the vacation/break.
- (7) A child who is receiving elementary/secondary or equivalent level vocational/technical instruction from a homebound teacher meets student requirements. A homebound teacher is a certified teacher employed by the school in which the child is enrolled.
- (8) Participation in correspondence courses, other courses of home study, apprenticeships and rehabilitation programs other than academic or instructional, vocational/technical training, does not qualify a child as a student.
- (9) A child who is age 18 but not yet 19 may be eligible for Families First as a dependent child if she/he is a full-time student in a secondary school or the equivalent level of vocational or technical training and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching age 19.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.15, continued)

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, 71-3-154(h), 42 USC §1315(a), Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.20, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997. Amendment filed July 5, 2002; effective September 18, 2002.

1240-1-47-.16 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN.

- (1) As a condition of eligibility for the entire AG, the caretaker (in two-parent groups, both parents) who applies for or receives Families First must sign a Personal Responsibility Plan (PRP), developed in consultation with the worker which:
 - (a) Sets forth the activities necessary for non-exempt individuals to attain employment and gain self-sufficiency;
 - (b) Requires that all caretakers (in two-parent groups, both parents, whether or not they are exempt from work requirements and whether or not they are included in the AG):
 1. Agree to cooperate with child support enforcement activities;
 2. Assure the children in the AG attend school, including kindergarten when available; and
 3. Assure the children in the AG receive regular immunizations and health checks.
 - (c) May require the individual to attend life skills training.
- (2) The Department will provide childcare and transportation necessary to enable the individual to comply with the requirements set out in the Personal Responsibility Plan and will inform the caretaker of the Department's responsibility in this regard.
- (3) Failure, without good cause, to comply with the provisions of the PRP will result in the following sanctions:
 - (a) For failure to comply with the work requirement:
 1. For the first instance of noncompliance, the entire AG will be ineligible for a Families First payment until compliance;
 2. For the second and subsequent instances of noncompliance, the entire AG will be ineligible for payment for three months or until compliance, whichever is longer;
 - (i) The sanctions specified in items (i) and (ii) above will only be imposed after completion of all steps outlined in 1240-1-49-.03; Failure to Comply, Conciliation, Good Cause, and Sanctions, for the Families First Employment and Training program.
 - (b) For failure to comply with the school attendance requirement:
 1. Failure of one or more of the children or of a married minor caretaker of an eligible child to meet this requirement will result in a 20 percent reduction in the Families First payment until compliance.
 - (c) For failure to comply with the immunization and health check requirement:

(Rule 1240-1-47-.16, continued)

1. Failure to meet these requirements for one or more children will result in a 20 percent reduction in the Families First payment until compliance.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, and Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.17 IMMUNIZATIONS AND HEALTH CHECKS FOR MINOR CHILDREN.

- (1) To be eligible for Families First a caretaker must meet the immunization schedule for all minor children in the AG, as defined by the Department of Health and must have all minor children in the AG screened according to the schedules in the Tennessee Checkups for Children and Teens program. Failure, without good cause, to meet these requirements will result in a 20 percent reduction in the Families First assistance payment until compliance.
- (2) The penalty will be assessed whenever it is determined that the appropriate immunization or screening schedules have not been met for a child in the AG unless it is determined that there was good cause for failure to meet the schedule.
- (3) Good Cause for failure to meet an immunization or health screening schedule includes a verified illness that resulted in inability to make or keep an appointment, or religious beliefs as a part of the caretaker's stated faith that prohibits such immunizations and/or health screenings.
- (4) The immunization and health check requirement applies to all assistance groups, whether or not the caretaker is included in the AG.
- (5) Compliance with the requirement following a period of non-compliance will result in the reinstatement of the 20 percent effective the next calendar month.
- (6) The maximum penalty that can be assessed against an AG for failure to comply with this requirement is 20 percent, even if a scheduled immunization and/or health check for more than one child has been missed.
- (7) The worker shall advise all Families First applicants and recipients of the availability of standard childhood immunizations through the Health Department.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, and Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.18 RELATIONSHIP REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) To be eligible for Families First, a child must live with a relative (or relatives) within the following degrees of relationship:
 - (a) Father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece or first cousin once removed. This includes relationships to persons of the preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, great or great-great and those of half-blood;
 - (b) Stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother and stepsister;
 - (c) Legally adoptive parents of the child or of the child's parents, the natural and other legally adopted children of such persons and the blood relatives of such persons as listed in this section at (1) (a) and (b) who is within the 5th degree of relationship to the child for whom Families First is requested. Termination of parental rights does not affect a child's blood relationship to his natural extended family. However, adoption of a child or his/her parent establishes a legal

(Rule 1240-1-47-.18, continued)

relationship to a new set of relatives-both immediate and extended families. The adopted relatives within specified degrees of relationship and the blood relatives within specified degrees of relationship qualify to receive Families First for an adopted child;

- (d) Legal spouses of any of the persons named in the three above groups. This applies even though the marriage may have been terminated by death or divorce.
- (2) In determining whether any of these relationships exist, for the purpose of either granting or denying assistance, only the necessary blood relationship must be established.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.19 EVIDENCE REGARDING RELATIONSHIP.

- (1) In order to receive Families First for a child, it must be established that the applicant/grantee relative is within one of the specified degrees of relationship to the child. Documentary evidence of relationship is required except as follows:
- (2) In the absence of any documentary proof of relationship, the relative's statement as to the reason(s) there is no proof, plus his/her detailed statement as to how he/she is related to the child, plus at least one notarized statement from a person in a position to know the facts of the situation in which he/she describes the relationship and how he/she knows it to be true will be acceptable.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.20 LIVING IN THE RELATIVE'S HOME.

- (1) To be eligible for Families First a child must live in a place of residence maintained by the relative as his or her own home and the home of the child.
- (2) A home is considered to be a family setting maintained (or in the process of being established) by the relative who requests Families First for a child in his/her care and control. Usually the child continuously shares the same household with the applicant relative. A child is considered to be living in the relative's home as long as the applicant/relative continues to provide care and control of the child even though circumstances may require temporary absence of either the child or the relative from the customary family setting.
- (3) A relative has care and control of a child if he/she is providing day to day care, support, supervision, and has major responsibility for these parental obligations.
- (4) Temporary Absence.
 - (a) Temporary absence of the child or relative is one of short duration with specific intentions of returning on or about a specific date. Any absence of either the child or the grantee relative which will extend beyond a 3 month period will be reviewed to determine whether this relative does, in fact, retain the care, supervision, and control of this child for a major portion of each month.
 - (b) Assistance may be granted to a relative for a child who is temporarily out of the home when, for example, the child:
 - 1. Goes away for a visit;

(Rule 1240-1-47-.20, continued)

2. Is in a hospital temporarily for treatment;
 3. Attends summer camp;
 4. Attends an accredited or approved school away from home for the purpose of academic education or vocational or technical training because school facilities to meet this child's special needs are not available in his/her own community. It must be documented that the child does have special needs which cannot be met in his/her home community;
 5. Attends college or university or other vocational or technical school on a scholarship or other grant that is not available in his/her own community and his/her parents or other relatives retain responsibility for his/her care and control;
 6. Is in a psychiatric facility and has not been placed there by a court order and is only temporarily out of the home; or
 7. Is in a maternity home.
- (c) Assistance may continue to be paid to a relative who is temporarily out of the home when, for example, the relative:
1. Goes away for a visit;
 2. Is providing some care for a spouse or child who is hospitalized;
 3. Is attending a specialized training facility not available in his/her home community (as through the auspices of Services for the Blind or Vocational Rehabilitation);
 4. Is hospitalized for acute illness or injury, is in a maternity home or convalescent care facility for the purpose of obtaining special care not available in the home;
 5. Is temporarily absent for the purpose of setting up a home to which he/she will move his/her children;
 6. Enters a psychiatric facility and has not been placed there by Court Order and is only temporarily absent from the home for a period of time not to exceed three (3) months.
- (d) When it cannot be established that the child lives in the home of the applicant/grantee relative or when the applicant/grantee relative states that the child is temporarily absent, it must be established that the applicant/grantee relative does, in fact, retain full responsibility for the child's care and control. This determination will be based on the following information:
1. The whereabouts of the child and the date of departure and the expected date of return to the home.
 2. The reason for the child's absence and the person responsible for the plan.
 3. The responsibility the applicant/grantee relative has for the child while he/she is away from home; and
 4. Actual arrangements being made for the child's return to the home.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.20, continued)

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.21 ELIGIBILITY OF MATERNITY HOME RESIDENTS.

- (1) Eligibility for a person residing in a maternity home is determined as though the person was currently living in her own home. A period of time spent in a maternity home is defined as a temporary absence from one's usual home and eligibility is established based on the circumstances which exist in that usual home.
- (2) Applications from Maternity Home Residents.
 - (a) Applications from women who are entering (or plan to enter) a maternity home are accepted and processed in the county of usual residence, i.e., the person's "home county."
 - (b) Applications from women who are in a maternity home are accepted and processed in the county where the maternity home is located.
- (3) Eligibility for Applicants in a Maternity Home.
 - (a) A maternity home resident must meet all technical and financial Families First eligibility requirements as any other Families First applicant.
 - (b) A pregnant woman with no other children may request Families First for herself only (as a pregnant woman), or a pregnant woman with children living with her may request assistance for herself and her dependent children in the home.
 1. As a pregnant woman with no other children in the home:
 - (i) She must have reached her 6th month of pregnancy;
 - (ii) She must meet all eligibility requirements as though the unborn child were born and living with her; and
 - (iii) The income of a spouse in the home must be considered and/or the income of a parent of a minor must be deemed to the minor pregnant woman. (See exception for SSI recipients.); and
 - (iv) The applicant must not be receiving Families First as a dependent child with her siblings in the home.
 2. As the applicant relative of dependent children in the home:
 - (i) Pregnancy does not have to be verified (when an applicant relative has children for whom Families First is requested, her pregnancy is not an issue);
 - (ii) The dependent child(ren) in the home must meet all eligibility requirements and she must meet all requirements as caretaker relative;
 - (iii) The income of a spouse in the home will be considered and the income of a parent of a minor will be deemed to the minor applicant. (See exception for SSI recipients.);

(Rule 1240-1-47-.21, continued)

- (iv) The applicant must not be receiving Families First as a dependent child with her siblings in the home.
- (c) If the home situation is being dissolved, the current home situation of the maternity home resident is considered in determining her eligibility.
- (4) Eligibility for Recipients Residing in or Entering a Maternity Home.
 - (a) No change in a Families First grant or filing unit is made when a recipient is residing in or entering a maternity home.
 - (b) An alternate payee will be named to receive the grant if necessary.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.22 INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FAMILIES FIRST.

- (1) Those persons who are inmates of any institution. An inmate is a person living in an institution who is not free to leave on his/her volition or has been committed by court order.
- (2) Those persons who are in facilities owned and/or operated by the Department of Corrections.
- (3) An A/R cannot receive Families First for a dependent child when the child is residing in a child caring facility (except day care). A child born to a mother who is herself in foster care may receive regular Families First payments if all eligibility requirements are met and the child is actually living in the home with the mother.
- (4) A person for whom foster care board or adoption assistance payments are made from federal, state or local funds is not eligible for Families First, with the following exception: for a child for whom adoption assistance is paid, if the child's exclusion from the AG (along with the exclusion of his/her income) would reduce the amount of Families First benefits the adoptive family would receive, then the child is to be included in the AG and his/her income, including the adoption assistance payment must be counted.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.10.
Administrative History: Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.23 DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL SUPPORT/CARE. A child who is otherwise eligible for Families First must be found to be in need by Families First standards and to be deprived of parental support and/or care. Deprivation must be due to any one of the following:

- (1) Death of one or both parents;
- (2) Incapacity of a parent;
- (3) Continued absence from the home in which the child lives of one or both parents; or
- (4) Unemployment of one or both parents.
- (5) Exception: When the custodial parent marries the natural parent of a child in the AG during the period the caretaker is receiving Families First, the new family unit is eligible for Families First without regard to the deprivation requirement if:

(Rule 1240-1-47-.23, continued)

- (a) The new spouse is the natural or legal parent of at least one child in the assistance group, and his/her income is within the limits specied in 1240-1-47-.23(5)(d) below.
- (b) The deprivation requirement is waived only for so long as the 18 month period of eligibility (or longer if extensions are granted) continues.
- (c) A family entitled under these special Families First rules whose assistance is terminated and then reapplies must meet the deprivation requirements, so that:
 - 1. A two-parent family which loses eligibility because it reaches the 18 month time limit and then reapplies after a three (3) month hiatus must meet the same deprivation requirement as applies to a two-parent family:
 - (i) Which applies initially for Families First as a two parent family; or
 - (ii) Which was already receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children as a two-parent family upon enactment of Families First; or
 - (iii) Who were married, but separated prior to enactment of Families First and reconciled subsequent to the program's enactment; or
 - (iv) Who were married, but separated prior to application for Families First and subsequently reconciled.
 - (d) When the custodial parent marries during receipt of Families First the income of the new spouse will be disregarded if his/her income minus child support payments to children outside the home is less than the gross income standard (185 percent of the Standard of Need) for the new assistance group size (including the new spouse with the eligible individuals).
 - 1. If appropriate, the new spouse's income will be disregarded for the duration of the 18 month period of eligibility.
 - 2. If the new spouse passes the gross income test, he/she can choose whether to become a part of the Families First AG or to remain outside the AG.
 - (i) The decision as to whether to become a member of the Families First AG must be made at the time the marriage is reported (within 10 days of the marriage) and once made will remain in effect for the duration of the 18 month period.
 - (ii) If the new spouse elects to become a member of the Families First AG his/her needs will be included in determining the amount of Families First benefit for the AG.
 - (iii) Inclusion of the new spouse in the AG makes him/her subject to the work requirements and failure to meet those requirements will result in sanctions for the AG.
 - (iv) If the new spouse elects to remain outside the AG, Families First benefits to the family will continue to be based on the needs and income of the AG as it was prior to the marriage.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.23, continued)

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90 and 233.100, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.24 DEATH OF A PARENT. A child may be found to be deprived of parental support/care by reason of the documented death of one or both parents.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.25 INCAPACITY OF A PARENT.

- (1) A child may be considered to be deprived of parental support/care when at least one of two parents living in the home is incapacitated. Incapacity is deemed to exist when one parent has a physical or mental defect, illness or impairment. The defect, illness or impairment must be:

- (a) Supported by competent medical testimony;
- (b) Of such a debilitating nature as to reduce substantially, or eliminate the parent's ability to support or care for the otherwise eligible child; and
- (c) Expected to last for a period of at least 30 days.

Note: In making the determination of ability to support the Department of Human Services shall take into account the limited employment opportunities for handicapped individuals.

- (2) Incapacity shall be determined as follows:

- (a) Current receipt by the parent of RSDI or SSI benefits based upon disability or blindness is acceptable proof of incapacity for Families First purposes. However, eligibility for RSDI or SSI benefits is not necessary to prove incapacity. Incapacity for Families First purposes does not require that a defect, illness, or impairment be as severe, or last as long as required for establishing disability or blindness for RSDI or SSI purposes;
- (b) Obvious incapacity can be approved in the county office for a period of up to 12 months;
- (c) Receipt by the incapacitated person of VA 100% disability benefits based on his/her disability;
- (d) Receipt by the incapacitated person of Black Lung benefits based on his/her own condition; or
- (e) All other claims of incapacity must be forwarded to the Medical Evaluation Unit (MEU).

- (3) Review/Redetermination of Incapacity-Six-month Review/Redetermination. The RSDI/SSI disability status must be reverified at each six month case review. When the parent's RSDI/SSI payment is terminated and the parent claims continued Families First eligibility based on incapacity, it will be necessary to establish incapacity through the Medical Evaluation Unit (MEU). Terminated RSDI/SSI individuals may continue eligible as incapacitated while the necessary information is being secured and submitted to the MEU. If the client fails to cooperate without good cause or refuses to cooperate, the case must be closed.

- (4) Periods of Incapacity for Families First.

(Rule 1240-1-47-.25, continued)

- (a) The period of incapacity established by the Medical Evaluation Unit (MEU) is subsequent to the period of incapacity approved by the county. Verification of continued incapacity must be made at the end of the MEU approval period if continued incapacity is claimed.
- (b) On applications/reapplications denied by the MEU but approved on the local level, the MEU's decision of nonapproval is effective at the end of the approval period made by the county. The case will then be closed by the county office without being resubmitted to the MEU unless additional new medical information is available.
- (c) For an active incapacity case denied by the MEU, the case will be closed as soon as adverse notification procedures permit.
- (d) If there is any indication the client is no longer incapacitated, the complete medical file will be resubmitted to MEU with current medical-social information including the facts which indicate that incapacity no longer exists.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.26 ABSENCE OF A PARENT.

- (1) A child may be determined to be deprived of parental support by reason of the absence of one or both parents from the home in which the child lives.
 - (a) As a condition of eligibility for the entire assistance group for Families First, the remaining parent or other applicant/grantee relative must give required information about the absent parent(s) and cooperate with the IV-D child support agency as necessary.
 - (b) If the facts establish the allegedly absent parent has a separate living arrangement from the child(ren) for whom Families First is requested and is not providing support sufficient to meet the child's needs, absence can be considered to exist.
- (2) Absence from the home may exist due to any of the following:
 - (a) Divorce of natural parents and only one or no parent remains in the home with the child(ren);
 - (b) Separation of parents;
 - (c) Desertion of one or both parents;
 - (d) Imprisonment of one or both parents;
 - (e) Institutionalization of one or both parents;
 - (f) At least one parent is serving a court-imposed sentence of unpaid public service while residing at home;
 - (g) Single parent adoptions.
- (3) When Absence Exists.
 - (a) Continued absence will be considered to exist when at least one parent is out of the home and the nature of the absence:

(Rule 1240-1-47-.26, continued)

1. Interrupts or terminates the parent's functioning as a provider of maintenance, physical care or guidance for the child; and
 2. The known or indefinite duration of the absence precludes counting on the parent to perform his/her function in planning for the present support/care for the child.
- (b) "Absence" Due to Court-Imposed Unpaid Public Service.
1. A child is to be considered deprived of parental support and/or care by reason of continued absence from the home when:
 - (i) A parent has been convicted of an offense and is under sentence of a court; and
 - (ii) The sentence requires, and the parent is performing, unpaid public work or community service during working hours which totally precludes gainful employment; and
 - (iii) The parent is permitted by the court to live at home while serving the sentence.
 2. Real and personal property belonging to the convicted parent is to be treated in accordance with rule 1240-1-50-.07(2).
 3. Any unearned income except SSI belonging to the convicted parent and excess above his/her own needs will be counted as available to the family.
 4. The convicted offender living at home and performing unpaid work:
 - (i) Cannot be included in the aid group;
 - (ii) Cannot be the payee;
 - (iii) Is not a Families First applicant/recipient so is not required to participate in Families First Employment and Training;
 - (iv) Must not be treated as an absent parent in relation to the child support requirements.
- (c) Alleged Parent Defined. The natural father of a child born out of wedlock whose paternity has not been judicially established.
1. The mother or other relative applying for assistance for such a child is required to provide all the facts known to establish the identity of the alleged father and child unless good cause exists for not doing so. The relative is also advised of services available to assist in such identification process.
- (d) In single parent adoptions, absence of one parent exists because there is only one parent. There are no child support requirements in these cases.
- (e) Stepparent Cases. Deprivation on the basis of absence exists even though the parent who remains in the home has remarried and the stepparent is also in the home.
1. To determine whether such a child is in need according to Department standards, the income of the stepparent living in the home will be deemed to be available to the

(Rule 1240-1-47-.26, continued)

stepchildren. In addition, the income of a stepparent in the military service and outstationed will be deemed to the stepchildren.

- (i) Exception: When a Families First custodial parent marries during receipt of assistance, exception at 1240-1-47-.23(5)(d) applies.
- (f) Active Duty in Uniformed Service of the US (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Environmental Sciences Administration, and US Public Health Service). Absence does not exist when the parent is away from the home in which a child is living (for whom Families First is requested/received) solely by reason of the parent's performance of active duty in a uniformed service of the US. Likewise a stepparent in the uniformed service is considered as "in the home" for purposes of deeming income to the stepchildren (see Exception in paragraph (e) above). The A/R will be required to apply to have an allotment sent directly to him/her if a grant is approved.
- (4) Duration of Absence. The absence does not have to exist for a specific period of time. However, when it is evident that the absence will terminate before the application can be processed and payment made, the condition of continued absence is not met.
- (5) Verification/Documentation. The fact of continued absence (when absence is the basis for deprivation of support/care) must be considered and substantiated at each determination/redetermination of eligibility.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.90, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997.

1240-1-47-.27 UNEMPLOYMENT OF A PARENT.

- (1) A child may be considered to be deprived of parental support/care based on the unemployment of a parent when the principal wage earner (PWE) parent in the home meets all the conditions set forth in this section.
- (2) The principal wage earner is the parent (in a two parent home) who had the greater amount of earnings in the 24 month period ending with (and including) the month immediately preceding the application month. If both parents have the same amount of income, the family and the agency will designate the principal wage earner. The principal wage earner must meet the following conditions:
 - (a) Is not working and has not been employed for 30 days prior to receipt of assistance; or
 - (b) Is employed less than 100 hours per month; or
 - (c) Is employed 100 hours per month or more; but
 - 1. The excess is of a temporary nature; and
 - 2. The 100 hour rule was met in the 2 months prior to the current month and is expected to be met in the month following the current month; and
 - (d) Is not on strike; and
 - (e) Does not refuse to apply for or accept unemployment compensation to which he/she may be entitled; and

(Rule 1240-1-47-.27, continued)

- (f) Has not refused, without good cause, a bona fide offer of employment or training for employment within one (1) month prior to the effective month of eligibility or during the receipt of assistance; and
- (g) Has a recent connection to the work force, which is established if:
 - 1. The PWE parent is currently receiving unemployment compensation; or
 - 2. Received at least one unemployment compensation payment during the 12 months immediately preceding the month of application for Families First; or
 - 3. The PWE parent earned at least \$50 in each of any 6 quarters within a 13 calendar quarter period ending within one (1) year prior to application for Families First.
- (3) Once eligibility as an unemployed parent has been determined:
 - (a) The PWE must agree to participate in Families First Employment and Training within 30 days of approval; and
 - (b) The second parent in the home must also agree to participate in Families First Employment and Training.
- (4) When the custodial parent of a child receiving Families First benefits marries a non-recipient who is the natural or legal parent of at least one child in the Families First AG, the new family unit is eligible without regard to (2)(a), (b), and (c) above or to (2)(g)3. above.
 - (a) This exception applies as long as the 18 month period of eligibility continues (or longer, if extensions are granted). However, if such two-parent family loses eligibility because the 18 month period has ended, then reapplies after a three-month hiatus, these exceptions no longer apply and the family must meet all eligibility requirements to receive Families First benefits.

Authority: T.C.A. §§4-5-201 et seq., 71-1-105, 71-3-154(g), 42 USC §1315(a), Public Acts of 1996, Chapter 950, and 45 CFR 233.100, §1115 of the Social Security Act. **Administrative History:** Original rule filed December 2, 1996; effective February 15, 1997. Amendment filed July 5, 2002; effective September 18, 2002.